THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

Wanted to purchase,
A fresh Milk Cow. Enquire at this Office.

COTILLION PARTY.

MR. BULLET proposes to give a Cotillion Party on the Friday of every other week, to commence on Friday next, the first day of November, and end on the first Friday of March. A subscription paper will be found at the bar of Mr. Spencer's Inn, where those gentlemen who are desirous of becoming subscribers for the season, will please to call.

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq. now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin.

On payment of one-third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seat for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts or claims against the estate of George Vallandigham, deceased, late of Fayette township, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, near Noble's town, in said township.

GEORGE C. VALLANDIGHAM, } *Executors.*
HENRY NOBLE, }

Allegheny county, October 26, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced keeping a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, for travellers and others, that may favour him with their custom, at his old stand the sign of the *TURK*, corner of Wood and Fifth streets. Having supplied himself with every accommodation necessary, he flatters himself that by unremitting care and attention to merit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

G. STEWARD.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1811.

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about 3 miles from Pittsburgh, a small black COW, cropped in the off ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN PORTER.

November 5, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,
Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw*.
The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,
A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of
JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

J. T. TURNER,

From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a Room, for a few weeks, four doors north of Mr. M'Cullough's Inn, sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likenesses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

"This useful, elegant, and extensive art, with all the train of graceful studies coinciding therewith, is even necessary to form the mind of youth for whatever station designed, since nothing informs or corrects our ideas so soon as a true knowledge of symmetry and proportion. Nor is it unimportant. Much of the moral character of individuals, and consequently of the nation, depends upon the amusements which fill up the hours of leisure; instances are very rare of fine taste united to depravity of conduct. A young person, possessed of the resources furnished by this art, has fewer temptations to vice, than one, who after the hours of business or of study, is obliged to look abroad for recreation."

"Unforseen events may reduce the most affluent to poverty, and a talent for drawing (which formed one of the amusements of happier days) may become a means of subsistence."

October 29, 1811.

TO PRINTERS.

RANAWAY from the Editor of the Intelligencer, Lancaster, (Penn.) on the evening of Tuesday last, an Apprentice named JAMES DONNELLY, about 14 years of age; has black curly hair, small black eyes, and a peculiar habit of winking; is very talkative and impudent: Had on and took with him, a new rorum hat, a cambrick neckcloth, 1 muslin and 1 linen shirt, coattee and trowsers of home-made cotton, striped blue and white, a woolen vest, striped white, yellow and purple, white linen stockings, and coarse shoes, laced up the instep; old olive-coloured velvet jacket and trowsers, and a cross-barred silk handkerchief.

As this lad can do a man's work at setting types, he will probably offer himself to a printer; but it is confidently believed that no one will employ him; and all persons are cautioned against harbouring the runaway.

WM. DICKSON.

October 2 1811

From Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke's Travels in Russia, &c.

Departure from Petersburgh---Manner of travelling.

"We set out on the morning of the 3d of April, 1800, and arrived, with great expedition, at Tarskoselo. Our carriage had been placed upon a *traineau*, or sledge; and another sledge, which followed, conveyed the wheels. It is worth while to be particular in describing our mode of travelling, that others may derive advantage from it. If the journey is confined only to countries where a good sledge road may be had, the common method, used by the inhabitants, is always the best; but if a passage is to be effected with ease and expedition, from one climate to another, some plan must be determined which may secure the traveller from the rigors of the seasons, without impeding his progress by superfluous incumbrance. For this purpose, the kind of carriage called a *German betarde* is unquestionably the most convenient. A delineation is given in the work of Richard, who also mentions the expence of building them at Vienna where they are made for one fourth of the money required by the London coachmakers, and they answer every purpose of travelling, as well as those made in England. This carriage is nothing more than an English chariot with a *dormeuse*, which advances in front, and which should be made sufficiently high to furnish a commodious seat for two person on the out side, upon the springs. We made the driver always sit upon the trunk, in front, but it would be better to provide for him a little chair, raised for that purpose. The door of the *dormeuse*, within the carriage, let down upon the seat, and it contains leather cushions, and a pillow covered with thin leather. The carriage has, besides an imperial, a well, a swordcase, which may be converted into a small library; and, instead of a window behind, a large lamp, so consructed as to throw a strong light without dazzling the eyes of those within. Thus provided a person may travel night and day, fearless of a want of accommodation, or house of repose. His carriage is his home, which accompanies him every where and if he chooses to halt, or accidents oblige him to stop in the midst of a forest, or a desart, he may sleep, eat, drink, read and write, or amuse himself with any portable musical instruments, careless of the frosts of the north, or the dews, the musquitoes, and vermin of the south. Over snowy regions, he places his house upon a sledge, and, when the snow melts upon its wheels; being always careful where wheels are used in long journeys through hot countries, to soak them in water, whenever he stops for the night.

"Setting out from Petersburgh for the south of Russia, the traveller bids adieu to all thoughts of inns or even houses with the common necessaries of bread and water. He will not even find clean straw, if he should speculate on the chance of a bed. Every thing he may want, must there be taken with him. A pewter teapot will become of more importance than a chest of plate, and more so than one of silver, because it will not be stolen, and may be kept equally clean and entire. To this he will add, a kettle a saucepan the top of which may used for a dish; tea, sugar, and a large cheese, with several loaves of bread, made into rusks, and as much fresh bread as he thinks will keep till he has a chance of providing more. Then, while the frost continues, he may carry frozen food, such as game, or fish, which may be congealed, and as hard as flints, may jolt about among his kettles, in the well of the carriage, without any chance of injury. Wine may be used in a cold country, but never in a hot, nor even in a temperate climate, while upon the road. In hot countries, if a cask of good vinegar can be procured, the traveller will often bless the means by which it was obtained. When with a parched tongue, a dry and feverish skin, they brought him bad or good, water to assuage his burning thirst, the addition of a little vinegar will make the draught delicious. Care must be taken not to use it to excess, for it is sometimes so tempting a remedy against somnolency, that it is hardly possible to resist using the vinegar without any adulteration of water."

From Petersburgh to Norogorod, there is no object worthy of notice, except the palace of Tsarskoselo. A sketch of that is given, and an anecdote of Billing's expedition to the north-west coast of America. Arrived at Norogorod, the author gives an account of a "cathedral; ancient Greek paintings; manner of imitating them in Russia; superstitions of the Greek church; virgin with three hands; story of her *origin*:" and the chapter is concluded with the following observations on the

Russian Bough.

"In the Greek church the following are idols of paganism, and have continued to maintain their place. They are one of the first and most curious sights which attracted a traveller's notice; for it is not only in their churches that such paintings are preserved; every room throughout the empire has a picture of this nature, large or small, called the bough, or god, stuck up in one corner; to which every person who enters offers adoration before any salutation is made to the master or mistress of the house: and this adoration consists in a quick motion of the right hand in crossing the head bowing all the time, in a manner so rapid and ludicrous, that it reminds one of those Chinese mandarin images, seen upon the chimney pieces of old houses, which, when set agoing, continue nodding, for the amusement of old women and children. In the myriads of idol paintings dispersed thro' the empire, the subjects represented are very various."

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF THE LIFE OF

LORD WELLINGTON.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY, now Lord Wellington, is the third son of Gerald, Earl of Mornington, in Ireland. His mother was the eldest daughter of Viscount Dungannon. He was born on the 1st of May, 1769. After passing through his classical education, he was sent to France to receive a military one, as the science of *killing* has been more attended to in France than in any other part of Europe. Arthur, who was intended for the army, studied at Angers, one of the most celebrated military academies in France. M. Pignerole was at that time principal of the academy. After having finished his education, he entered the British army as a subaltern, and rose to the rank of a field officer without any practical knowledge in the science of war.

In 1794, he served as Lieut. Col. on the continent under the Earl of Moira, and had an opportunity of displaying his talents, which were then noticed as rare talents. Soon after last campaign he accompanied his brother, the Earl of Mornington, who went out from England as Governor General of Bengal. Here was opened a field for Arthur—at the head of the 33d Regt. of Infantry, against Tippoo, he often signalized himself, particularly on the 4th of May, 1799, a day that raised the reputation of the British arms in India. In 1801 he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and served with the greatest reputation through the war of India against the Marhatta chieftains, which terminated in favour of England. His well-earned reputation followed him from India, and the eyes of his nation turned to him, when they were looking for a chief to conduct their armies in Spain and Portugal:—his military conduct has justified their choice—the battles of Tallavera, Busaco, and Almeida, against the greatest generals and best troops of France, are undeniable proofs of his prowess in arms. Nearly three years has he conducted the allied armies with unexampled fortitude, amidst national jealousies, antipathies, and deep laid conspiracies; all of which he has surmounted.

We some time ago gave great offence to some of our Gallic neighbours by stating, that it was not improbable that Lord Wellington would be a second Duke of Marlborough; that he would give the French nation as much trouble as the Duke did a century ago. The probability still exists; and little doubt of its being realised could Lord Wellington receive the same support that the Duke of Marlborough did from the crowned heads of Europe.

Lord Wellington might be overpowered by numbers, which the European conqueror could send into the field; but the difficulty lies in supplying large armies such a distance over land. This difficulty still exists, and cannot be remedied; Spain and Portugal cannot afford either forage or provisions, desolated and destroyed as it is, by invading and defending armies. In this state of things Lord Wellington having so many sea ports from which he receives his supplies, will always have the advantage of the invaders. *Lon. paper.*

CHEAP AND EARLY PASTURE.

Of this kind is *winter barley*, sown early on good ground, and better if manured some. For those who wish to raise calves, sheep or swine, or make butter, at the season when green herbage is most wanted, it affords a most plentiful supply, of the very best kind, will bear to pasture all winter and to the last of April. I have a good crop if the season is favourable It will amply compensate the expense, when sown on land, that is planted, in indian corn every year. And how small the expense when compared with the advantage. Z.

A REMARKABLE BEGGAR.

A beggar, to all appearance maimed and miserable, though in reality a hale fellow, but rather inclined to laziness, took his stand on Aldersgate street, London, where he asked charity from all passengers for many years. There was something so winning in the fellows' address, that he was rarely unsuccessful in procuring something from the passers by. Among others, a humane merchant, who passed every day through the street, constantly and without failure every morning, after hearing the charity whine, gave some small matter. At last the merchant disappeared, and was not seen in the street for several months. After a while the beggar happened to fall in with his old benefactor dressed rather shabbily. He immediately inquired the cause of his not having walked his wonted walk for so long a time. Ah, Mr. Lazarus, said the merchant, I met with some losses at sea: my vessels were taken; my credit was gone, and I no longer would come your way. Sir, said the beggar, how much money would set you afloat again? Why, Lazarus, I believe about one thousand pounds might put me forward in a small way. The beggar instantly stepped in to an adjacent house, and brought out a parcel of notes to that amount. There, sir, said he, take the reward of your former charity towards me. If you can ever repay me, it is well; if not, you must not trouble your head about the matter; your trade may turn out unsuccessful; but I can always beg.

From a London Paper.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—On the 19th of July about twelve o'clock, at noon, says a Dublin paper, the following remarkable appearance shewed itself near Mont Congrieve.

Although the day was calm and very sultry, yet at that point of the river, a the extremity of the Long Reach, there arose a violent whirlwind, which caused the water to be ruffled and the waves to roll uncommonly high. The commotion, after a few minutes produced a whirlpool, whose diameter nearly equaled the breadth of the river, which carried the water to a great height in a perpendicular line, and rendered the bottom of the river plainly visible to the spectators. It was fortunate that no boats came within the grasp of the wirlpool, in whose bosom they would have inevitably been entombed, for the assistance of sails and the plying of oars could have availed them nothing. The fishermen that were at some distance in the small boats, were so much alarmed, that they dropped their employment, and with all possible speed sought the banks of the river, where they remained until the wind ceased, and the phenomenon vanished.

From THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

American Republicans, how changed from extreme jealousy to blind confidence and guardless security.

It was an observation of cardinal de Retz tha sele brated French writer, "that the things which happened in our own times, and which we see ourselves, do not surprize us near so much as the things we read of in times past, though not in the least more extraordinary; and he adds, that he is persuaded, that when Caligula made his horse a consul, the people of Rome, at that time, were not greatly surprised at it, having necessarily been in some degree prepared for it, by an insensible gradation of extravagance from the same quarter."

This remark of de Retz was never perhaps more clearly verified, than it is at the present day, and in our own country We the people have been so long accustomed to a constant succession of political wonders and prodigies, that they cease to move us; after being made themes of conversation and newspaper discussion for a few weeks, they pass off, one after another, and are forgotten; and the American public sinks into its wonted apathy till roused again by some new occurence, more marvelous than any thing that had preceded it.

Comparing great things to small, a nation in the fervor of extreme liberty, may be likened to a noble *steed*, unaccustomed to the bridle. At first he is skittish and restive, champs the bit, will bear neither the spur nor the wip, scorns to sustain a burthen upon his back, rears himself erect, or tosses up his heels, and throws his

rider. Yet, notwithstanding all this high metal and skittiness, he can, by little and little, be made, to be the most docile and submissive of animals. His spirits may be so broken, that he resists not nor complains, through you flay his sides with the spur or thong, or bind a double burthen upon his back, or ride or draw him to death.

History records divers nations, which at some particular period, were jealous of their rights in the extreme, and then shortly after manifest all the patient servillity of a dray horse.—Witness the republics of Greece and Rome. Witness the English, at the time they brought the first Charles to the block, and then afterwards under the despotism of Cromwell and of Charles the second. At those different periods they seemed as unlike, as almost any two different nations that can be named: at one time ungovernable; at another, as tame as cattle of burthen—zealously holding the servile docktrines of the divine right of kings, passive obedience and non-resistance. Witness also the French whose sudden transition from paroxisms of zeal for what they called liberty to a patient endurance of the most degrading and tormenting slavery, must be fresh in the minds of all our readers. It is the common course of poor human nature, more especially of the bulk of mankind to swing directly from one extreme to its opposite, like the pendulum of a clock.

The United States of America, seem to be going fast the way of all the earth. From the period of the termination of our revolutionary war to that of the adoption of our federal constitution, we could be hardly be said to have had any general government at all, owing to the extreme jealousy of the people, Almost every necessary power was withheld from the Congress of the old confederation for fear they would abuse it. They urged their request, year after year, for permission to lay a five per cent impost, as a necessary means of supporting public credit: this request was all along refused by some one or other of the states, through jealousy that the money arising from the impost might possibly be improperly applied. After the convention had framed our present constitution and sent it out to the people the minds of all classes were wrought up to a very high degree of sensibility upon the subject. On the one hand, the necessity of a government of some strength was obvious; on the other, multitudes, many of them honestly, and others insidiously, avowed their fears that the new government would swallow up the liberties of the nation. The power and patronage given the President they thought to be enormous and extremely dangerous, and that the sovereignties of the individual states would be destroyed, &c. &c — The scale, for some time, seemed to be equally poised, and at last barely turned in favor of adopting the constitution; though it has been thought since, and with considerable reason, that if it had been left to the immediate suffrages of the whole people, there would have been a majority against it; so fearful were they that their liberties would be lost or diminished.

Our first President was one, who, of all men in the world, merited jealousy the least; yet, from the very beginning of his administration, all his steps were watched with a jealous eye. His proclamation for a national thanksgiving was reprobated as a violation of the constitution. His subsequent proclamation of neutrality was declared to be such an unconstitutional stretch of power as deserved impeachment. He was accused of drawing money out of the treasury, some four or five thousand dollars, for the support of his household, before the money had become due. This was considered as an enormous offence, and it mightily agitated the public for a while: the accusation was, however, clearly proved false, and so fell to the ground.

The violent complaints of executive power and patronage, which were incessantly rung over the whole country during the administration of Mr. Adams, are not yet forgotten; though the old gentleman seems to have forgotten these things himself.

At last this extreme jealousy suddenly runs into the opposite extreme of blind implicit confidence and unguarded security. Mr. Jefferson was the idol of democracy. It seems to have been the first article in the political creed of his party, that he could do no wrong. In his magic hands our federal constitution became a nose of wax. He could and he did twist and mould and fashion it as he pleased; all this seemed right in the eyes of the people. His inconsistencies and absurdities, his whims and caprices, his egregious follies, such as would have exposed any man else to general scorn; passing through the crucible of public opinion, were substantiated into wisdom almost divine.

When Mr. Jefferson was *translated* to—Monticello—not to heaven yet—he dropped his mantle upon his successor. It lay absolutely with the former to have adopted for his successor, either Monroe, or Clinton, or any man else who stood high in the ranks of democracy. His choice, and of course the choice of his party, fell upon Madison; because he had been his pupil and he knew he could make him his puppet. At the very outset he declared with confidence, that his successor would pursue the same system that he did himself. Accordingly the party, all along, have considered the doings of Mr. Madison as but the second volume of the works of their great Jefferson; and so have been perfectly satisfied. Indeed Mr. Madison has more than redeemed the pledge: he has made confusion "worse confounded." His ill-fated reign has been so filled with portents and prodigies, politically speaking, that they hardly raise wonder or excite notice. Does our President proclaim to the world a most barefaced untruth, and through means of that untruth get enacted partial laws ruinous to thousands of American citizens? Is he discovered to have privately given to a minion, a sum of $22,000 from money that was under sacred deposit, and then to have contrived the refunding of this sum by getting it drawn from the public treasury? Does he positively and unequivocally declare that he will make no settlement with France without reparation for her seizures of American property; and does he, notwithstanding, patch up a settlement with France, and by arts of intrigue prevail upon Congress to ratify it, though knowing full well that no reparation was to be expected? Are American vessels and their cargoes seized, and their owners punished in treble costs, by laws that did not exist when the voyages commenced; and at the same time are French privateers, those even which have been engaged in making havock of American as well as British commerce, admitted into our ports and treated with hospitality and friendship? Are these facts? Yes, they are notorious facts. And yet the nation is fast asleep: now and then it is roused a little by some new and surprising disclosure or occurrence; but presently it falls back into its wonted lethargy. Where now are the men whose every nerve, formerly, was so tremulous with jealousy of executive encroachments? For eleven whole years they have been quiet as lambs: their fears have all subsided, and not a murmur of apprehension proceeds from their lips; nay, they are the most forward to approve and applaud.

The melancholy truth of it is, the majority of the people in this country are so firmly enlisted under the banners of *men*, that they seem utterly regardless of *measures*. They will follow their leaders, though "destruction and misery be in their ways."—And as to the minority, they, or a great part of them, are disheartened, and ready to give up all for lost.—They think it impossible to repel the torrent of political profligacy and corruption, and therefore useless to struggle against it. Despairing of the commonwealth, they hardly put forth their hand to save it, though they heartily wish it well. "*Let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die.*" This is wrong, very wrong, but it is the natural course of things. Hence the general apathy or torpor is such, that nothing makes a lasting impression. The disclosures of Smith were a wonder that lasted a *little more than nine days*, but scarcely nine weeks; nor is there much reason to hope that a salutary and permanent impression would be made upon the minds of American citizens generally, were there to be further disclosures of facts even of transcendant enormity. In short, it is not too much to say, that less than ten years longer of a downward course would bring this nation to the deplorable condition described by an inspired penman. "*The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint.*" Far be it from us that we should give this representation of the condition of our country with any kind of pleasure; or that we give it with any other view than that of animating our fellow countrymen to *merely constitutional* efforts for its renovation.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 5.

The PRESIDENT of the United States, this day communicated, by Mr. Edward Coles, his private secretary, the following

MESSAGE

to Congress:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

IN calling you together sooner than a separation from your homes would otherwise have been required, I yielded to considerations drawn from the posture of our foreign affairs; and in fixing the present, for the time of your meeting, regard was had to the probability of further developements of the policy of the belligerent powers towards this country, which might the more unite the national councils in the measures to be pursued.

At the close of the last session of Congress, it was hoped that the successive confirmations of the extinction of the French decrees so far as they violated our neutral commerce, would have induced the government of G. Britain to repeal its orders in council; and thereby authorise a removal of the existing obstructions, to her commerce with the United States.

Instead of this reasonable step towards satisfaction and friendship between the two nations, the orders were, at a moment when least to have been expected, put into more rigorous execution; and it was communicated through the British envoy just arrived, that whilst the revocation of the edicts of France, as officially made known to the British government, was denied to have taken place; it was an indispensible condition of the repeal of the British orders, that commerce should be restored to a footing, that would admit the productions and manufactures of Great Britain, when owned by neutrals, into markets shut against them by her enemy; the United States being given to understand that, in the mean time, a continuance of their non-importation act would lead to measures of retaliation.

At a later date, it has indeed appeared, that a communication to the British government of fresh evidence of the repeal of the French decrees against our neutral trade, was followed by an intimation, that it had been transmitted to the British plenipotentiary here; in order that it might receive full consideration in the depending discussions. This communication appears not to have been received: But the transmission of it hither, instead of founding on it an actual repeal of the orders, or assurances that the repeal would ensue, will not permit us to rely on any effective change in the British cabinet. To be ready to meet with cordiality satisfactory proofs of such a change, and to proceed, in the mean time, in adapting our measures to the views which have been disclosed through that minister, will best consult our whole duty.

In the unfriendly spirit of those disclosures, indemnity and redress for other wrongs have continued to be withheld, and our coasts and the mouths of our harbours have again witnessed scenes, not less derogatory to the dearest of our national rights, than vexatious to the regular course of our trade.

Among the occurrences produced by the conduct of British ships of war hovering on our coasts, was an encounter between one of them and the American frigate commanded by captain Rodgers, rendered unavoidable on the part of the latter, by a fire, commenced without cause, by the former; whose commander is, therefore, alone chargeable with the blood unfortunately shed in maintaining the honor of the American flag. The proceedings of a court of enquiry, requested by captain Rodgers, are communicated; together with the correspondence relating to the occurrence, between the Secretary of State, and his Britannic majesty's envoy. To these are added, the several correspondences which have passed on the subject of the British orders in council; and to both, the correspondence relating to the Floridas, in which Congress will be made acquainted with the interposition which the government of Great Britain has thought proper to make against the proceedings of the United States.

The justice and fairness which have been evinced on the part of the U. States towards France, both before and since the revocation of her decrees, authorised an expectation that her government would have followed up that measure by all such others as were due to our reasonable claims, as well as dictated by its amicable professions. No proof, however, is yet given of an intention to repair the other wrongs done to the United States; and particularly to restore the great amount of American property seized and condemned under edicts, which, though not affecting our neutral relations, and therefore, not entering into questions between the United States and other belligerents, were nevertheless founded in such unjust principles, that the reparation ought to have been prompt and ample.

In addition to this, and other demands of strict right, on that nation; the United States have much reason to be dissatisfied with the rigorous and unexpected restrictions, to which their trade with the French dominions has been subjected; and which, if not discontinued, will require at least corresponding restrictions on importations from France into the United States.

On all those subjects our Minister Plenipotentionary, lately sent to Paris, has carried with him the necessary instructions; the result of which will be communicated to you, and by ascertaining the ulterior policy of the French government towards the United States, will enable you to adapt to it that of the United States, toward France.

Our other foreign relations remain without unfavourable changes. With Russia they are on the best footing of friendship. The ports of Sweden have afforded proofs of friendly dispositions towards our commerce. And the information from our Special Minister to Denmark, shews that the mission had been attended with valuble effects to our citizens, whose property had been so extensively violated and endangered by cruisers under the Danish flag.

Under the ominous indications which commanded attention, it became a duty, to exert the means committed to the Executive Department, in providing for the general security. The works of defence on our maritime frontier have accordingly been prosecuted, with an activity leaving little to be added for the completion of the most important ones; and, as particularly suited for co-operation in emergencies, a portion of the gun boats have, in particular harbours been ordered into use. The ships of war before in commission, with the addition of a frigate, have been chiefly employed as a cruising guard to the rights of our coast, And such a disposition has been made of our land forces, as was thought to promise the services most appropriate and important. In this disposition is included a force, consisting of regulars and militia, embodied in the Indiana territory, and marched towards our North Western frontier. This measure was made requsite by several murders and depredations committed by Indians; but more especially by the menacing preparations and aspect of a combination of them on the Wabash under the influence and direction of a fanatic of the Shawanese tribe. With these exceptions the Indian tribes retain their peaceable dispositions towards us, and their usual pursuits.

I must now add, that the period is arrived, which claims from the Legislative Guardians of the National rights a system of more ample provision for maintaining them. Notwithstanding the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States, to substitute, for the accumulating dangers to the peace of the two countries, all the mutual advantages of re-established friendship and confidence; we have seen the British Cabinet perseveres, not only in withholding a remedy for ther wrongs, so long and so loudly calling for it; but in the execution, brought home to the threshold of our Territory, of measures which, under existing circumstances, have the character, as well as the effect of war on our lawful commerce.

With this evidence of hostile inflexibility, in trampling on rights which no Independent Nation can relinquish; Congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour, and attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations.

I recommend, accordingly, that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops; for an auxiliary force, to be engaged for a more limited term; for the acceptance of a volunteer corps, whose patriotic ardor may court a participation in urgent services; for detachments, as they may be wanted, of other portions of the militia; and for such a preparation of the great body, as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacities. Nor can the occasion fail to remind you of the importance of those military seminaries, which, in every event, will form a valuable and frugal part of our military establishment.

The manufacture of cannon and small arms has proceeded with due success, and the stock and resources of all the necessary munitions are adequate to emergencies. It will not be inexpedient, however, for Congress to authorise an enlargement of them.

Your attention will of course be drawn to such provisions, on the subject of our naval force, as may be required for the service of which it may be best adapted. I submit to Congress the reasonableness, also, of an authority to augment the stock of such materials, as are imperishable in their nature, or may not at once be attainable.

In contemplating the scenes which distinguish this momentous Epoch, and estimating their claims to our attention, it is impossible to overlook those developing themselves among the communities occupying the southern portion of our own hemisphere, and extend into our neighbourhood. An enlarged philanthropy, and an enlightened forecast, concur in imposing on the National Councils an obligation to take a deep interest in their destinies; to cherish reciprocal sentiments of good will; to regard the progress of events; and not to be unprepared for whatever order of things may ultimately be established.

Under another aspect of our situation, the early attention of Congress will be due to the expediency of further guards against evasions and infractions of our commercial laws. The practice of smuggling, which is odious every where, and particularly criminal in free governments, where, the laws being made by all for the good of all, a fraud is commited on every individual as well as on the state, attains it utmost guilt, when it blends, with a pursuit of ignominious gain a treacherous subserviency, in the transgressors, to a foreign policy adverse to that of their own country. It is then that the virtuous indignation of the public should be enabled to manifest itself, through the regular animadversions of the most competent laws.

To secure greater respect to our mercantile flag, and to the honest interests which it covers; it is expedient also, that it be made punishable in our citizens, to accept licences from foreign governments, or trade unlawfully interdicted by them to other American citizens; or to trade under false colors or papers of any sort.

A prohibition is equally called for, against the acceptance, by our citizens, of special licences, to be used in a trade with the United States; and against the admission into particular ports of the U. States, of vessels from foreign countries, authorised to trade with particular ports only.

Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures the success they have attained, and are still attaining, in some degree, under the impulse of causes in part permanent; and to our navigation, to a fair extent, of which it is at present abridged by the unequal regulations of foreign governments.

Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufacturers from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring on them, the national interest requires, that with respect to such articles at least, as belong to our defence, and our primary wants, we should not be left in unnecessary dependance on external supplies. And whilst foreign governments adhere to their existing discriminations in their ports against our navigation, and an equality or lesser discrimination is enjoyed by their navigation, in our ports, the effect cannot be mistaken, because it has been seriously felt by our shipping interests, and in proportion as this takes place the advantages of an independant conveyance of our products to foreign markets, and of a growing body of mariners, trained by their occupations for the service of their country in times of danger, must be diminished.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending on the thirtieth of September last, having exceeded thirteen millions and a half of dollars, and leave enough to defray the current expences, including the interest on the public debt, and reimburse more than five millions of dollars of the principal, without recurring to the loan authorised by the act of the last session. The temporary loan obtained in the latter end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ten, has also been reimbursed, and is not included in that amount.

The decrease of revenue, arising from the situation of our commerce and the extraordinary expences which have and may become necessary, must be taken into view in making commensurate provisions for the ensuing year. And I recommend to consideration the propriety of ensuring a sufficiency of annual revenue, at least to defray the ordinary expences of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt including that on new loans which may be authorised.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my deep sense of the crisis in which you are assembled, my confidence in a wise and honourable result of your deliberations, and assurances of the hearty zeal with which my co-operation in duty will be discharged: invoking, at the same time the blessings of Heaven on our beloved country, and on all the means that may be employed, in vindicating its rights and advancing its welfare.

(Signed.) JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Nov 5, 1811.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *November 15, 1811.*

COMMUNICATION.

DIED, at his estate in Washington county, on the 5th inst. JOHN MCCETT, an early settler on the [illegible] banks of Chartiers creek. Too much cannot be said in praise of this man. Industry, œconomy, integrity and piety, were the leading traits in his character; and it may be said of him, that he has scarcely left an equal.

A numerous family & extensive circle of respectable acquaintance, while they lament their loss, may they copy his excellent example, that when the brittle thread of life is cut, their unincumbered spirits may safely take their flight to the bosom of its God, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Letter from Gov. Harrison, to Gov. Scott, of Kentucky

CAMP BATTEILLE DES ILLINOIS, *On the Wabash, 25th October, 1811.*

MY DEAR SIR,

The commencement of hostilities upon the part of the Prophet, and the decisive declaration made by him to the Delawares, of his intention to attack the troops under my command, made it in my opinion, expedient to increase my force, which was much diminished by sickness. I took the liberty therefore, upon the solicitation of a letter you wrote to me by captain Funk, to request general [illegible] of Jefferson county, to raise two companies of volunteers in that county to be joined by two others from the territory, and to come on to this place as soon as possible. I conceived that the general would be enabled to march from the Ohio with these troops before a letter could possibly reach you and return; but as they are to be mounted volunteers and the officers are to be commissioned by me, there is I conceive no further harm done, than an apparent want of attention to you, which you will no doubt pardon, knowing as you do the sincerity of my attachment to your person and high respect for your official character.

under this impression I shall make no further apology.

I am unable to say, whether the Prophet will to the last maintain the high tone of defiance which he has taken or not. Our march thus far, caused all the Weas and Miamas to abandon his cause, and I am told that nearly all of the Potawatomies have also left him. Indeed, within a day or two I have been informed that he will not fight; but the same person who gave me this information, says that he intends to burn the first prisoner that he may take.

The fort which I have erected here is now complete (as to its defence) I wait for provisions, which I expect to-morrow or the next day, when I shall again commence my march, without waiting for the troops which are in the rear—I am determined to disperse the Prophet's banditti before I return, or give him the chance of acquiring as much fame as a warrior, as he now has as a saint. His own proper force does not at this time exceed 450, but in his rear there are many villages of Potawatomies, most of whom wish well to his cause. I believe they will not join him, but should they do it, and give us battle, I have no fear of the issue. My small army, when joined by the mounted riflemen in the rear will be formidable—it will then not exceed 950 effectives, but I have great confidence in them, and the relative proportion of the several species of troops, is such as I could wish it.

I am, dear sir, your sincere friend,
WM. H. HARRISON.

Gov. SCOTT.

From the Louisiana Gazette, printed at St. Louis, October 26, 1811.

Arrived on last Monday, Mr. Manuel Lisa, from the Mandan villages, and the upper part of the Missouri. We were happy to find him accompanied by Messrs. Reuben Lewis and Andrew Henry, members of the company, who have been absent from civilized life nearly three years. The sufferings of Mr. Henry on the Columbia, and in crossing the mountains, have been seldom exceeded; a great part of his time he subsisted principally on roots, and having lost his clothes, like another Crusoe, dressed himself from head to foot in skins. Those that attempt a new and untried field of enterprise must calculate on encountering many difficulties; but we learn with pleasure that the company has been placed on a better footing than was generally supposed it could be; and that there exists the most flattering prospect of success. A well organized company on the Missouri will be able to draw immense wealth, from the incalculable resources of that vast country.

Mr. Hunt had set out on the 15th of July to ascend the Big river below the Arikara village, and [illegible] had met the Cheyenes on their way to the Arikaras.—From the quantity of goods seen with these people it was conjectured that he had been forced to trade on their own terms, but this is not probable, as he had purchased forty horses, and perhaps had given more than the usual prices, in order that he might be speedily supplied. It is the general opinion that he will encounter great difficulties before he reaches the Columbia, if it be possible for him to succeed in the attempt this fall.

Mr. Manuel Lisa saw all the Sioux bands below the big bend, established a trading house for them, and left them well satisfied. It is to be hoped that when trading houses shall be regularly established, that these marauders will become reconciled to a more peaceable and friendly deportment.

Serious pressure.—The Richmond Enquirer says, "We understand that within a few days past, the Bank of Pennsylvania has sent on $ 300,000 in Virginia notes, to be exchanged for specie at the bank of Virginia."

A young man of the name of M'Call, has been apprehended on suspicion of robbing the treasury of Virginia. He was examined in the Council Chamber before the Recorder, and afterwards committed to prison for further examination.

From the city of Mexico there are detailed accounts of a conspiracy, which was discovered and defeated, to seize upon the person of the viceroy and overthrow the existing government.

The island lately formed by volcanic eruption, about two miles west of St. Michael, has been christened "Sabrina Island," by captain Fillard, of the British sloop of war Sabrina, who landed upon the island the 4th of July, (the irruption having then ceased) and took possession of it in the name of his Britannic majesty.—They found it very steep; its height no less than 200 or 300 feet; the ground, or rather the ashes, composed of sulphurous matter, dross of iron, &c.—The whole island (in circumference from 2 to 3 miles) is, however, but a crater, and it was conjectured, would soon break out again.—In the place where this island has appeared, the water was formerly 240 feet deep —BOSTON CEN.

Sir HENRY BLUNT, who travelled into the Levant in 1634, gives the following account of Coffee, then totally unknown in England.

"They (i. e the Turks) have another drink not good at meat, called cauphe, made of a berry as big as a small bean, dried in a furnace and beat to powder, of a sooty colour, in taste a little bitterish, that they seethe and drink, hot as may be endured; it is good at all hours of the day, but especially morning and evening, when to that purpose they entertain themselves two or three hours in cauphe houses, which in Turkey abound more than inns and ale-houses with us. It is thought to be the old black broth used so much by the Lacedemonians! It drieth ill humours in the stomach, comforteth the brain, never causeth drunkenness, nor any other surfeit, and is a harmless entertainment of good fellowship: for there, upon scaffolds half a yard high, and covered with mats, they sit cross legged, after the Turkish manner, many times 200 or 300 together, and likely with some poor music passing up and down."

LOUIS BONAPARTE.

It was stated in the London papers received by the ship Triton last week, that Louis Bonaparte, late king of Holland, had suddenly disappeared, and it was supposed that he had emigrated to America.—This morning the post master of this city received the following letter from the post master in Philadelphia, announcing his arrival at Baltimore, with four millions of dollars in gold.

"*Philadelphia, October*, 31.

The following is a copy of a note I received this morning from Baltimore.

ROBERT PATTON."

[COPY]

"It is currently reported and believed by many, that Louis Bonaparte has just arrived at the fort, and has with him four millions of dollars in gold."

N. York paper.

From the Charleston Courier, Oct. 24.

Loss of U. S. Gun-Boat.

The Gun-boat, *No.* 3. Schooner rigged, under the command of Mr. Lippencott, of the Navy, sailed from this port on the 9th ult. bound to St. Marys. On Friday morning the 4th inst. they made Cumberland island but being unable to procure a pilot, they at night stood off, weather very bad and high sea—on Saturday morning, the wind increased to a heavy gale from N. N. E. the vessel was hove to under a trey-sail, with her head to the eastward; about 11 A. M. the gale increased took in the trey-sail, and in about five minutes after, a heavy sea broke on board, which hove the boat on her beam ends—they immediately attempted to cut away the mast but that part of the crew which was below, in their alarm, forced open the hatches, which had been secured early in the gale, and the Gun-boat instantly filled and went down. Several of the crew attempted to save themselves from instant death by clinging to the floating sweeps, spars, &c. but one only escaped to tell the mournful tale; all the rest, after struggling awhile with the waves, shared the same fate of those who went down with the vessel. The man saved is named John Tier, and what is very remarkable, he was one of the men saved from the wreck of Gun-bat No. 157, lost on Charleston bar on the 17th May last. This man was picked up the next day, after having been 29 hours upon an oar, by capt, Goold, of the Schooner Dolly of Rhode Island and landed at Amelia Island,——the names of the persons lost are:

John J. Lippincott, a native of Pennsylvania; James W. Gunning, midshipman of Wilmington, N. C.—John Todd, do. of this city; Francis Tayler, do. do; Samuel Liber, do. do; Samuel Robertson, boatswain; Wm. Wright, gunner; Thomas King, pursers steward; Samuel Cameron, carpenter; Mrs. R. Smith, a native of Liverpool, going on to her husband, who is a carpenter in the U. S. service; and about 25 seamen.

We trust in God, that this additional immolation of our fellow creatures, will satisfy our rulers of the impolicy, not to say the wickedness of sending these wretched *machines* upon the ocean; and thereby consigning our unfortunate seamen to certain destruction. This is the third instance, within a few months, in which whole crews on board these coffins have been hurried into eternity; and a fourth accident, but little less fatal, has taken place within the same period in which several men where miserably mashed to death by the capsizing of a gun on board one of them. Were American seamen placed on board of proper vessels of war, and there meet their deaths gallantly defending their flag; although we might drop a tear to their memory yet we should be cheered by the reflection that they had fought and died like men; But when the accounts like the above reach our ears we are ready to exclaim with a veteran tar on the occasion, "would to God that those who planned and still persisted in this species of naval defence, were compelled to man these boats themselves." Perhaps no other plan could be adopted which is so well calculated to break down the lofty spirit and daring intrepidity of Seamen as that which has been resorted to by our valourous administration—consigning them to certain death and disgrace on board of Gun-boats.

FROM THE GLEANER.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

"*It is better to go to the house of mourning than the house of feasting.*"

"SO, so—from the motto I see, saith the reader, Old Robert is mighty serious." Just so, I assure you, pretty Miss: and you would have been serious too, had you been with old Robert the other evening.

It was one of the coldest nights of the season. The wind blew with remorseless violence:—Aunt Eunice was herself ill, and begged I would step up and see how the poor woman was. I entered the habitation. It was a poor shelter. The pale moon-beams played on the floor thro' the chinks, and the wind whistled through the broken windows. On the bed, pale and emaciated with a fever, lay the poor woman. In a cradle by the side of the bed, wrapped in a single rug, slept an infant, and in the corner, over a small fire, sat a little boy about five years old. There was no other being in the house. No friend to soothe her distress: No nurse to moisten her burning lips with a drop of water. Poverty has few allurements:—sickness none; and prudery and uncharitableness readily availed themselves of the frailties of the poor sufferer, to excuse their neglect.

I stepped out to procure a loaf of bread for the children: I was not long gone, and on returning to the door, the voice of a footstep on the floor told me somebody was within. O it was a pleasant sight! A young female friend, whose genius is not unknown to her literary acquaintance—whose virtues and amiable disposition, combined with an agreeableness of manners, render her beloved as extensively as she is known, had preferred to the gay scenes of mirth or the charms of a novel, a lone and unostentatious visit to the house of poverty and the bed of sickness! Like an angel of mercy, she was administering to the comfort of the poor woman and her child.

I have seen the assemblies of the great. I have seen woman, glowing with beauty—arrayed in the richest attractions of dress, whose charms were heightened by the "pride and pomp, and circumstance" of "elegant conviviality." A lovely woman, in such a scene, irresistably commands our admiration. But alone—at the bed of poverty and sickness—she appears more than human. I would not be impious, but she seems almost divine. What has raised the lovely M—— above her companions? O religion! thou hast shed thy benign influence over her mind. Religion! thou soothest our griefs; thou pluckest from the wounded mind the rooted sorrow; thou exaltest the soul in love to God, and to our fellow creatures! Would to Heaven thy influence was more prevalent over the human heart!

ANECDOTE.

A certain poor unfortunate gentleman, was so often pulled by the sleeve by the bailiffs, that he was in continual apprehension of them and going one day through the street, his coat sleeve as he was swinging it along, in a hurry, happened to hitch upon the iron spike of one of the rails at a gentleman's door, whereupon he immediately turned about in a great surprise, and cryed out, at whose suit, sir at whose suit.

A man of bright parts has generally more indiscretion to answer for than a blockhead.

It is a stern rule of life to care for nobody that does not care for you.

A rich man often dares to do a mean thing that would be reprobated in a man of small fortune.

BOSTON Oct. 30.

MORE FRENCH PLUNDERING.

Capt. Elijah Beal, of this town, arrived here last evening in the brig Factor (of Newburyport) from Lisbon, and has entered his protest against the robbery committed on him, by a French frigate (the Clorinde no doubt) which on the 19th October he fell in with in lat. 42, long. 29. The Frenchman sent a Lieutenant and 20 men on board the Factor, and having ascertained she was from Lisbon, the Lt. declared she *should be burnt*, and made preparations to set fire to her; Capt. B. was then on board the frigate, (where he saw a great number of prisoners in irons whom he took to be Americans, but to whom he was not allowed to speak) and while on board the frigate, his chest, and those of his mate and people, were broken open, and robbed of clothes, a watch, nearly *five thousand* dollars in specie, and the principal part of her stores; but a sail appearing in sight, the robber left Capt. B. to follow his passage; in which his crew must have died of hunger had he not fallen in with and been supplied from two English vessels, the *Severn* and *Henriette*, to the Captains of which Captain B. presents his most grateful thanks. We lament that the late hour we received it prevented our publishing the "round and unvarnished" statement which Capt. B. makes of this inhuman robbery by a French national vessel, nearly one year after it has been asserted that the French had ceased to violate our neutral trade. We call on the *Chronicle* to publish the statement on oath of their fellow townsmen; the original of which shall be furnished them on application.

BOSTON Nov. 1.—We understand that Claude, the *blackman*, who went from the U. S. to Cronstadt, as a seaman or cook of a vessel and for whom, at first sight, the Emperor of Russia conceived a strong regard, and engaged in his servive, has returned to this town on furlough, for the purpose of conducting his wife and family to St. Petersburgh. The Emperor has been very liberal in his equipment; and he appears in considerable stile, being attired in a showy manner, wearing a sword, and attended by several servants.

LONDON, September 20.

Some accounts have been received from Hamburgh, by a gentleman who had arrived from Sweden. He confirms the former account of a disturbance having taken place, and the rescue of a gentleman who had been ordered to be shot for holding a correspondence with England. He also states that every person without respect to age or circumstances, having any knowledge of, or having ever been employed at sea, was sent to man the Scheldt fleet.—Several old captains and mates of vessels who had retired from the service on a scanty pittance, were not excepted.

If we are to give credit to the contents of various letters received by the Anholt mail which arrived this day, very serious convulsions are on the eve of taking place on the borders of Prussian territory. We have seen a letter, which states that at Ruggen Walde, a town in Pomerania the peasants, no longer able to endure the severity of their privations, had rissen en masse, and had put to death every French soldier they could meet with. Their example had been followed by the peasantry throughout Prussian Pomerania, and particularly in the vicinity of Colberg. It continues to be the opinion of the best informed, that a mutual understanding had taken place between the Russian and Prusian powers, which, in the spring of the ensuing year, will show itself in an open rupture with France.

Sept. 21.

By a gentleman who has recently left Archangel, and arrived in town, we have received the following communication on the state of affairs in Russia. He says that most of the commerce with that country is now carried on by the Americans, and that there were no less than 105 Americans lying at Archangel when he left it. There were also a great number at St. Petersburgh, all laden with colonial produce, an article which the Russians were in great want of. He further states, that the Emperor had a very large army on foot, but owing to the officers being so badly paid, no reliance could be placed on them, and this is in a great measure the cause of his not commencing hostilities against France.

LISBON, Sept. 18.

We learn by the Gazettes of to-day from Estremadura, that the harvest thro' Spain have been so very poor as to render it necessary to send two secretaries of state from Madrid to seize upon the grain wherever found.

As the French has no money in the treasury, their attacks like robbers will reduce the country to the greatest distress, as they did Portugal. It will be necessary therefore for the poor inhabitants of the Peninsula to make use of every means their ingenuity can suggest to conceal their grain and remove their herds to the most retired places.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

It is with the greatest regret that his excellency makes known to the army the necessity he is under to punish the chiefs of the regiments of militia at Viseu. Francisco Sardiva de Aguilar and Manuel Jose de Castello Mello; and lieutenant Fracisco Sales Almedia; Pedroso, and ensign Joaquin Antonio Gabral, with perpetual degradation of rank, though condemned by the Court Martial to death for desertion.

Extract from the Official Despatch from Marshal General Lord Wellington, dated the 4th of Septem. from Head-Quarters at Fuent Grinaldo, to his excellency Don Miguel Pereria Forjas.

A division of the guards of General Dumontier arrived at Salamanca the 1st. of September.

I have received information that a divison of five corps are moving towards Gen Ballasteros at Ayamonte; but that Gen. has retired to Ilha de Canellas, not far from the Guadiana, while the enemy continued at Ayamonte; but as the transports have arived to conduct General Ballasteros and his troops, I suppose the enemy must have left Ayamonte.

According to advices received from Costa de Sueste, forwarded me by Mr. Wellesley, it appears that the Spanish army of the kingdom of Murcia had retired about the beginning of August to its position at Lorca, and that one of divisions of the army had suffered a repulse in their retreat from the enemy.

I have just received a letter dated the 1st instant.——Gen Abbadia had retired in the best order from la Baneza and Ponte de D'Orligo and was preparing again to occupy his former positions in front of Astorga.

From Elvas, September 6.

Soult in the beginning of August entered Grenada with 14,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, attacked the troops of Friere and Blake. From accounts from the interior of Andalusia we learn that the Spaniards with very little loss remained masters of the field.

MANCHA, August 25.

On the 13th inst. Gen. Soult with 20,000 men attacked the army of Friere and Blake close to Lorca, and was repulsed with great loss.

On the 17th, a division of the count Montijo attacked four Polish regiments and entirely destroyed them.

6th—As the Spanish army was retiring from Astorga it was twice attacked by the enemy; who, being repulsed, took to flight most shamefully and was pursued by the Spaniards.

In a letter from major gen. Picton to major Von Arentschildt, of the artillery, (which we cannot copy on account of its length) we read of the great praises bestowed on the Portuguese forces for their conduct in the battles of the 3d and 5th, begging them to receive and present to the officers and soldiers his thanks for their behaviour on those occasions.

Lisbon Gazette.

LANDS FOR SALE,

In the District of St. Charles, Territory of Upper Louisiana

The undersigned has for sale the following Tracts of Land:

No. 1 of	374 arpens.	No. 8 of	226 arpens.
2	287	9	520
3	312	10	440
4	235	11	333
5	330	12	457
6	210	13	420
7	217	14	300

Most of them contain a part prairie and a part of well timbered land, situated near the Dardenne river, on which are saw and grist mills, in a settled part, about 5 miles from the Missouri, and 12 miles from St. Charles. For further particulars apply to J. A. TARASCON, at Louisville, A. BERLEN, at Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises

A. RUTGERS.

WANTED,
A Barkeeper.

A young Man of sobriety, and who is capable of keeping accounts, will meet with a good situation on application at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

November 14, 1811.

FOR SALE.

Two excellent New York made

COPPER STILLS,

with Pewter Worms, in compleat order, well worthy the attention of any person who may be desirous of establishing a distillery; the one containing 240 gallons, and the other 80 gallons, with large heads. Apply to JAMES PATTERSON, Coffee Mill Maker and Lock Smith, near the corner of Fourth in Wood street, who constantly has on hand a large and general assortment of Hardware, Coffee Mills, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, 12th Nov. 1811.

Boarding and Lodging

GENTLEMEN and Ladies may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, at the new building next door to Mr. Woolman Gibson's, at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, where every necessary attention will be paid to those who may apply.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13, 1811.

PROSPECTUS

OF A WEEKLY PUBLICATION,

CALLED

THE PIONEER,

TO CONSIST OF A

Series of Papers,

Liberal, Critical, Literary, Moral, and Theological.

BY THE REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

TERMS OF THE PIONEER.

1. It shall be printed on a fine royal paper, duodecimo, and with a handsome new type.

2. A number consisting of twelve pages, shall be issued weekly, composing at the end of each half year, a neat volume of 312 pages. Price to subscribers, one dollar fifty cents.

3. Subscribers shall engage a series of essays for not less than six months.

4. The price of each volume shall be paid on the delivery of the first number.

5. Each number shall be distributed to the subscribers in town, soon as it comes from the press, and shall be forwarded to the country, as the subscribers may direct, at their expence and risk.

6. The first Essay shall be published so soon as a competent number of subscribers can be had to defray the expences of the publication.

☞ Literary friends are requested to contribute their aid, in what it is hoped, they will pronounce a laudable attempt to cultivate society. They will have the goodness to post-pay whatever communications they may make through the medium of the post-office.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1811.

NOTICE.

The partnership of

Robert Spencer, J. B. N. Smith, & Jonathan Mayberry,

Iron masters, is dissolved.

November 9, 1811.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Bookstore of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

(Price 75 Cents)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV. DAVID GRAHAME.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

AN APPRENTICE,

IS wanted at the Office of this Gazette.—A lad of 15 or 16 years of age, of sober and industerious habits, will be taken on liberal terms.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq. now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin.

On payment of one third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of JOHN FOWLER, on the premises or of MAGNUS M. MURRAY, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26 1811.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situated in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M'Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in cash and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.

October 7th 1811. 6t

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811, tf

BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS.

THE proprietor of "Hahns Anti Bilious Pills," has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, in the early stage of those diseases, their use will succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Dr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from disipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyngs in, &c.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immence number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious, purging with slimy and foetid stools, vomiting, large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse, a dry cough, excessive thirst, sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success, in all complaints similar to those above described.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffers to accumulate, never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended, (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers etc. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn Plaister.

A certain remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch without giving pain.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remitteut and intermittent fevers.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable: the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

☞ The Medicines prepared by H. LEE have been in the highest estimation thro'out the United States for upwards of ten years—many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

They are for Sale in Pittsburgh (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

who is SOLE AGENT for the Proprietor.

To prevent imposition of worthless, or dangerous preparations, purchasers are requested to remember that an engraved label, with the signature of Hannah Lee widow of the Richard Lee, jun. (to counterfeit which is felony) is affixed to each of her genuine medicines.

Druggists and country store-keepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.

September 19, 1811.

Pittsburgh

Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad, wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

RICHARD JAMES,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully acquaints the public, that he manufactures GLASSES, of the following description, viz:

Miniature, Locket, Breast-Pin, Bracelet, and Ring } Glasses, of all kinds.

Watchmakers may be supplied with flat Crystals and Chamber Clock Glasses, of all sizes, fitted into their settings, on the shortest notice.

Coachmakers Lamps furnished and secured with Glasses of all sizes.

R. J. engraves on glass, all kinds of fancy borders, flowers, cyphers, &c. on passage-lamps, decanters, goblets, wine glasses, &c or any other inscription that may be wanted

Storekeepers can have their glass ware engraved at such prices, as, he flatters himself, will give general satisfaction.—All kinds of plain glass engraved, to suit the taste and fancy of house keepers.

☞ Apply at his Manufactory, in Second street between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.

October 17, 1811.

SELECT SCHOOL.

J. GRAHAM has opened his *SELECT SCHOOL*, in a spacious room immediately over the store of Mr. *Thomas Algeo*, Market street. The several branches of an English and Classical education will be taught. The School will be limited to *forty* pupils. Apply for terms to *J. GRAHAM*, at his school room, in school hours, or to the Rev. *DAVID GRAHAM*, at the house lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Steele, deceased.

Mr. G's evening class will open on the 8th of November.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1811.

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,
BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, in June last, a dark brown MARE, 7 years old, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, has some white hairs in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM MENOWN.

October 26, 1811.

BEST green Havanne coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the fagget for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Ground on Strawberry-alley, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. Each Lot is 25 feet front and 60 feet deep, and well situated between Liberty and Smithfield Streets. The terms will be reasonable. For further particulars apply to *John Poyntz*, or to the subscriber.

ROBERT BALDWIN.

Octo 2, 1811.

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have or le a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China,

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

RAGS

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's— Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. *Byer's* mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	191		
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Bloomfell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 258, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810.

JOSEPH MORRISON.

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.